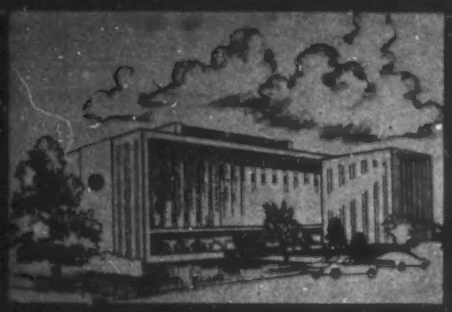
6/25/80

S 7675-3 (1)



TEXAS LABOR MARKET REVIEW

T.E.C. BUILDING | MARCH 1980 | AUSTIN, TEXAS 78778

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT DECREASES

Total employment in Texas underwent a moderate reduction from mid-January to mid-February while total unemployment in the State also experienced a decline. This combination of losses in the employment and unemployment estimates subsequently led to a slight (0.4 percent) drop in the civilian labor force.

Since employment and unemployment both declined, and at approximately the same rate, there was no change in the actual unemployment rate for the State. Texas' rate remained at 5.2 percent from January to February, a mark well above the February 1979 rate of 4.5 percent. The National unemployment rate was also constant from January to February, but at a much higher level of 6.8 percent. The seasonally adjusted rate for February was 4.9 percent for Texas and 6.0 percent for the United States.

Among the major labor market areas in the State, 15 experienced increased rates of unemployment, nine recorded rates below a month ago, and one area's rate was unchanged. Only two of the areas had rates below those of a year ago. Total employment advanced in only three of the 25 areas over the month.

FLUCTUATIONS NOTED IN WAGE AND SALARY

A high level of activity was seen in total nonagricultural wage and salary employment from January to February, but the overall level of employment was essentially unchanged. A very slight gain was recorded over the month as the nonmanufacturing sector added 15,800 jobs to offset a loss of 15,700 jobs in the manufacturing sector.

Both the durable and nondurable goods segments of manufacturing experienced decreases, but a labor-management dispute in the chemical and allied products and the petroleum and coal products portions of nondurable goods was primarily responsible for the decline. Losses in these industries accounted for all of the drop in nondurable goods and for over 90 percent of the overall decrease in manufacturing. Within petroleum and coal products, petroleum refining was responsible for the losses recorded. The labor-management dispute, which involved many chemical plant workers as well as refinery workers, affected more people than any other dispute in recent years.

SUMMARY OF LABOR FORCE† ESTIMATES

	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT‡			TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYED AS % OF LABOR FORCE		
	FEB* 1980	JAN** 1980	FEB** 1979	FEB* 1980	JAN** 1980	FEB** 1979	FEB* 1980	JAN** 1980	FEB** 1979
STATEWIDE	5,994,300	6,018,200	5,923,900	325,500	327,200	278,700	5.2	5.2	4.5
ABILENE	63,860	63,910	63,340	2,190	2,360	2,210	3.3	3.6	3.4
AMARILLO	85,140	85,780	84,620	3,950	3,450	2,930	4.4	3.9	3.3
AUSTIN	243,200	241,100	240,600	8,400	9,600	7,400	3.3	3.8	3.0
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE	150,000	151,900	155,050	12,300	11,900	11,250	7.6	7.3	6.8
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO	65,680	66,200	66,630	8,410	7,980	6,880	11.4	10.8	9.4
BRYAN-COLLEGE STATION	39,710	39,880	38,690	1,500	1,350	1,150	3.6	3.3	2.9
CORPUS CHRISTI	134,100	134,150	132,500	8,300	8,750	6,750	5.8	6.1	4.8
DALLAS-FORT WORTH	1,446,500	1,444,700	1,394,300	63,800	63,100	52,700	4.2	4.2	3.6
EL PASO	154,600	156,750	155,550	15,800	15,750	14,250	9.3	9.1	8.4
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY	76,930	75,920	75,730	5,440	5,310	4,520	6.6	6.5	5.6
HOUSTON	1,394,200	1,399,900	1,363,800	57,300	61,200	48,400	3.9	4.2	3.4
KILLEEN-TEMPLE	60,160	60,940	59,720	4,020	4,030	2,990	6.3	6.2	4.8
LAREDO	29,720	29,850	28,460	5,120	4,470	4,260	14.7	13.0	13.0
LONGVIEW—MARSHALL	63,010	63,430	62,680	4,390	4,160	3,330	6.5	6.2	5.0
LUBBOCK	97,260	97,850	96,960	4,230	4,230	3,550	4.0	4.1	3.5
MCALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG	78,900	80,830	76,820	13,550	13,100	11,570	14.7	13.9	13.1
MIDLAND	44,860	45,180	43,420	1,860	2,050	1,590	4.0	4.3	3.5
ODESSA	58,740	59,160	56,770	2,260	2,480	2,410	3.7	4.0	4.1
SAN ANGELO	41,330	41,470	39,910	1,440	1,860	1,320	3.4	3.8	3.2
SAN ANTONIO	389,400	391,050	386,650	26,500	26,500	23,950	6.4	6.3	5.8
SHERMAN-DENISON	37,920	38,110	37,410	2,430	2,340	1,950	6.0	5.8	5.0
TEXARKANA	43,570	43,620	44,040	4,720	4,440	3,900	9.8	9.2	8.1
TYLER	61,750	61,850	61,890	3,500	3,340	2,650	5.4	5.1	4.1
WACO	75,370	75,360	74,550	3,970	3,820	3,180	5.0	4.8	4.1
WICHITA FALLS	57,650	58,020	57,330	2,160	2,200	2,090	3.6	3.7	3.5

†Sum of estimated number of total employed and unemployed workers residing in the specified areas.
‡Includes resident wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households, agricultural workers and workers involved in labor-management disputes.
*Preliminary—subject to revision. **Revised.

TEXAS LABOR MARKET REVIEW
Official Publication of
TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION
NOLAN F. WARD ..... Chairman
KEN CLAPP ..... Commissioner
A.C. SHIRLEY ..... Commissioner
ERNIE W. TULLIS, Administrator

Published Monthly at the TEC Building, Austin, Texas
Economic Research and Analysis Department

The only other industry in nondurable goods to post a decline was food and kindred products. Losses in the meat products and bakery products segments led to the drop. Fortunately, both of the decreases were small and were scattered throughout the industries. Apparel and other finished textile products showed increased activity in men's and boys' suits, coats, and furnishings. The gain in this division of the industry accounted for over 80 percent of the advance recorded in the industry as a whole. The only other industry in nondurable goods to post a rise in employment was printing and publishing. The newspapers, periodicals, books, and miscellaneous publishing division of the industry led in the gain as substantial hiring was noted among firms involved in printing and publishing school yearbooks.

A moderate loss was evident in the durable goods sector of manufacturing as several industries posted slight to moderate declines. Many industries which are related to construction experienced employment losses as economic conditions began to affect employment in the building trades. Lumber and wood products; stone, clay and glass products; primary metal industries; and fabricated metal products all suffered losses as business activity went through a downturn. The largest drop in durable goods occurred in electric and electronic equipment. Decreases were widespread within the industry as a majority of the firms reported business losses. Transportation equipment also realized a sizeable decrease as a labor-management dispute was underway in ship and boat building and repairing.

There were some gains registered among the durable goods industries, the most notable of which was a large advance in nonelectrical machinery. The oil field machinery segment of nonelectrical machinery recorded a small gain despite a labor-management dispute involving nearly 500 workers. Most of the other segments of nonelectrical machinery increased also, but the largest gain was in other nonelectrical machinery. Over three-quarters of the total advance in the industry occurred in this segment as increases were noted throughout the division. Furniture and fixtures was up modestly as several small employment rises were seen and a labor-management dispute was resolved within the industry.

The vast majority of the increase in nonmanufacturing was attributed to a substantial gain in government. All sectors of government were up, although the advances were slight on the federal level. State and local government both experienced an upturn as the beginning of the spring semester led to significant increases at state educational institutions and local school districts. The hiring of nonfaculty personnel and some replacement hiring for faculty positions were responsible for the gains.

Services also realized a sizeable increase as almost every segment advanced. Hotels and other lodging places and amusements, including motion pictures, benefitted considerably from over-the-month upswings. Many hotels and amusement facilities began increasing staffs to prepare for spring breaks and warmer weather with its increased outdoor activity. Other segments of services, such as health services and other services and miscellaneous, recorded large jumps in employment while only business and repair services posted a decline.

Water transportation bounced back from a low employment level in January to add over 1,300 workers and led the transportation, except railroad, portion of transportation, communication, and public utilities to a significant gain. Two large firms involved in stevedoring were primarily responsible for the rise. All other segments of the industry advanced except railroad transportation which was unchanged.

Increased activity in the banking and insurance sectors contributed to a moderate hike in finance, insurance, and real estate. Mining climbed as all sectors recorded gains. The advances would have been greater, but several labor-management disputes were begun a month ago and were still affecting employment in the industry.

Construction suffered as rising interest rates and tight credit began to take their toll on the number of new job starts. Special trade construction did manage to climb slightly, but the increases were limited to only a few trades within the industry. Trade posted the most substantial decreases in nonmanufacturing as employment continued to tumble in retail trade. General merchandise stores and apparel and accessory stores were hardest hit as business activity remained low and a few small stores were closed. A few gains were noted in the industry, however, as building materials and garden supplies and food stores actually showed upswings in employment. The approach of warmer weather aided garden supplies, while building materials rose as more homeowners were willing to attempt jobs themselves on a pay-as-you-go basis rather than finance jobs done by contractors.

ADVANCES RECORDED IN HOURLY EARNINGS

An average production worker in manufacturing earned $6.82 each hour during a 41.2 hour week for an average weekly earnings figure of $280.98 during February. Average hourly earnings (AHE) and aver-

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN TEXAS*

SOURCE: TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION IN COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB† 1980	JAN 1980	FEB 1979	FEB† 1980	JAN 1980	FEB 1979	FEB† 1980	JAN 1980	FEB 1979
FOR TEXAS									
MANUFACTURING—TOTAL	280.98	273.64	253.78	41.2	40.6	40.8	6.82	6.74	6.22
DURABLE GOODS	28[illegible].79	279.71	256.47	41.5	41.5	41.3	6.79	6.74	6.21
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	192.96	204.88	196.26	37.4	39.4	40.3	5.16	5.20	4.87
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	164.72	167.39	169.92	37.1	37.7	39.7	4.44	4.44	4.28
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODS.	265.17	271.12	240.09	42.7	43.8	41.9	6.21	6.19	5.73
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	[illegible]	[illegible]	320.80	42.3	42.8	41.5	8.73	8.58	7.73
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	301.44	295.94	267.10	42.1	41.8	41.9	7.16	7.08	6.39
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	299.28	296.01	268.51	43.0	42.9	41.5	6.96	6.90	6.47
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	351.20	350.22	314.03	44.4	44.5	42.9	7.91	7.87	7.32
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIP.	227.08	228.33	224.39	39.7	39.3	41.4	5.72	5.81	5.42
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	350.49	332.47	304.93	42.9	41.3	41.6	8.17	8.05	7.33
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	411.98	378.86	351.79	47.3	43.2	43.7	8.71	8.77	8.05
INSTR. & RELATED PRODUCTS	207.43	210.68	200.69	38.7	38.8	40.3	5.36	5.43	4.98
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	193.68	191.83	184.60	40.1	40.3	38.7	4.83	4.76	4.77
NONDURABLE GOODS	280.30	264.49	250.85	40.8	39.3	40.2	6.87	6.73	6.24
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	250.25	257.73	225.64	41.5	42.6	41.1	6.03	6.05	5.49
MEAT PRODUCTS	258.07	267.22	213.74	42.1	43.1	38.1	6.13	6.20	5.61
MALT BEVERAGES	466.20	466.52	426.57	45.0	44.6	42.7	10.36	10.46	9.99
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	197.89	199.13	182.51	41.4	41.4	40.2	4.78	4.81	4.54
APPRL. & OTHER TEXT PROD.	147.94	148.37	131.76	36.8	37.0	36.0	4.02	4.01	3.66
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	309.33	305.95	272.90	42.2	42.2	41.6	7.33	7.25	6.56
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	240.28	240.95	216.60	38.2	38.8	38.0	6.29	6.21	5.70
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODS.	444.10	429.51	394.19	43.2	41.7	42.8	10.28	10.30	9.21
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	585.48	290.97	404.20	49.2	29.6	43.0	11.90	9.83	9.40
PETROLEUM REFINING	649.76	293.01	422.30	49.6	27.8	42.7	13.10	10.54	9.89
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	156.15	146.63	133.95	37.9	37.5	36.4	4.12	3.91	3.68
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	251.76	255.97	231.08	42.1	42.1	42.4	5.98	6.08	5.45
NONMANUFACTURING									
MINING	357.41	362.06	327.60	42.6	44.1	46.6	8.39	8.21	7.03
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	359.55	363.44	330.17	42.5	44.0	46.7	8.46	8.26	7.07
METAL & COAL & NONMET. MRNLS., EXC. FUEL	320.11	329.71	279.55	45.6	46.9	44.8	7.02	7.03	6.24
COMMUNICATIONS, EXCEPT U.S. POSTAL SERV.	320.66	320.21	294.69	40.9	41.0	41.1	7.84	7.81	7.17
ELEC., GAS & SAN. SVCS.	323.25	321.57	295.11	42.2	41.6	41.8	7.66	7.73	7.06
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	191.87	185.90	172.69	33.9	33.8	34.4	5.66	5.50	5.02
WHOLESALE TRADE	284.89	280.19	252.80	39.9	40.2	39.5	7.14	6.97	6.40
RETAIL TRADE	152.43	147.26	139.86	31.3	31.2	32.3	4.87	4.72	4.33
GENERAL MDSE. STORES	102.60	99.90	118.49	22.8	22.2	28.9	4.50	4.50	4.10
BANKING	180.03	177.94	163.78	37.9	37.7	38.0	4.75	4.72	4.31
FOR THE MAJOR MARKETS									
AMARILLO									
MANUFACTURING	276.19	279.97	243.58	41.1	41.6	40.8	6.72	6.73	5.97
DURABLE GOODS	285.10	290.53	281.40	42.3	42.6	43.9	6.74	6.82	6.41
NONDURABLE GOODS	267.33	269.18	209.00	39.9	40.6	38.0	6.70	6.63	5.50
AUSTIN									
MANUFACTURING	220.83	222.56	196.46	41.2	41.6	41.1	5.36	5.35	4.78
DURABLE GOODS	225.63	227.52	198.24	41.4	41.9	41.3	5.45	5.43	4.80
NONDURABLE GOODS	199.30	199.49	186.53	40.1	40.3	40.2	4.97	4.95	4.64
BEAUMONT									
MANUFACTURING	378.33	359.20	357.21	40.9	39.3	40.5	9.25	9.14	8.82
DURABLE GOODS	334.84	327.85	295.46	40.1	39.5	39.5	8.35	8.30	7.48
NONDURABLE GOODS	424.51	395.46	395.38	41.7	39.0	41.1	10.18	10.14	9.62
CORPUS CHRISTI									
MANUFACTURING	285.26	287.83	264.32	39.4	39.7	39.1	7.24	7.25	6.76
DURABLE GOODS	239.00	242.08	192.89	36.6	37.3	33.9	6.53	6.49	5.69
NONDURABLE GOODS	314.42	316.42	304.92	41.1	41.2	42.0	7.65	7.68	7.26
DALLAS/FT. WORTH									
MANUFACTURING	261.35	258.22	235.76	40.9	40.6	40.3	6.39	6.36	5.85
DURABLE GOODS	277.13	272.17	251.33	41.8	41.3	41.0	6.63	6.59	6.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	229.13	230.50	206.06	39.1	39.2	39.1	5.86	5.88	5.27
EL PASO									
MANUFACTURING	199.56	198.50	180.57	38.6	38.1	38.5	5.17	5.21	4.69
DURABLE GOODS	233.41	235.87	231.99	36.3	36.4	40.7	6.43	6.48	5.70
NONDURABLE GOODS	187.23	185.46	163.67	39.5	38.8	37.8	4.74	4.78	4.33
GALVESTON									
MANUFACTURING	405.04	368.22	396.77	41.5	38.0	42.3	9.76	9.69	9.38
DURABLE GOODS	314.33	359.16	356.65	38.1	41.0	43.6	8.25	8.76	8.18
NONDURABLE GOODS	447.81	372.32	413.40	43.1	36.9	41.8	10.39	10.09	9.89
HOUSTON									
MANUFACTURING	351.42	346.96	325.57	43.6	43.1	43.7	8.06	8.05	7.45
DURABLE GOODS	338.24	332.78	302.60	43.7	43.5	42.8	7.74	7.65	7.07
NONDURABLE GOODS	373.24	369.70	363.41	43.4	42.3	45.2	8.60	8.74	8.04
LUBBOCK									
MANUFACTURING	217.71	220.18	196.02	41.0	42.1	40.5	5.31	5.23	4.84
DURABLE GOODS	202.13	205.14	186.80	38.5	39.0	40.0	5.25	5.26	4.67
NONDURABLE GOODS	251.95	250.75	222.22	46.4	48.5	42.9	5.43	5.17	5.18
SAN ANTONIO									
MANUFACTURING	202.40	208.75	179.47	40.4	41.5	39.1	5.01	5.03	4.59
DURABLE GOODS	212.13	216.94	183.52	40.1	41.8	38.8	5.29	5.19	4.73
NONDURABLE GOODS	192.98	199.75	175.72	40.8	41.1	39.4	4.73	4.86	4.46
WACO									
MANUFACTURING	229.90	230.47	209.21	38.9	39.6	38.6	5.91	5.82	5.42
DURABLE GOODS	231.24	234.11	221.40	39.8	41.0	41.0	5.81	5.71	5.40
NONDURABLE GOODS	228.31	227.84	196.93	37.8	38.1	36.2	6.04	5.98	5.44
WICHITA FALLS									
MANUFACTURING	251.65	253.13	227.61	40.2	40.5	40.5	6.26	6.25	5.62
DURABLE GOODS	265.28	267.49	243.49	40.5	40.9	41.2	6.55	6.54	5.91
NONDURABLE GOODS	210.11	210.40	182.49	39.2	39.4	38.5	5.36	5.34	4.74

*Figures cover Production Workers in Manufacturing and Mining industries only and Nonsupervisory Employees in other industry divisions. Earnings' averages include premium pay for overtime, holidays, and for late-shift work. †Preliminary—subject to revisions upon receipt of additional reports.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY† ESTIMATES—TEXAS

INDUSTRY	FEB* 1980	JAN** 1980	FEB** 1979	CHANGE FROM JAN 1980	CHANGE FROM FEB 1979
‡TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	5,711,200	5,711,100	5,447,500	100	263,700
MANUFACTURING	1,026,300	1,042,000	995,700	— 15,700	30,600
DURABLE GOODS	613,100	614,500	582,200	— 1,400	30,900
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	37,100	37,800	36,700	— 700	400
LOGGING CAMPS, SAWMILLS, PLANING MILLS	8,300	8,500	8,400	— 200	— 100
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	18,600	18,300	17,900	300	700
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	45,700	46,000	43,800	— 300	1,900
CONCRETE, GYPSUM & PLASTER PRODUCTS	19,200	19,200	17,800	0	1,400
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	46,900	47,200	44,600	— 300	2,300
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	94,700	94,800	90,800	— 100	3,900
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS	50,000	49,700	47,700	300	2,300
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	154,000	152,300	146,400	1,700	7,600
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	61,200	61,100	58,300	100	2,900
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	103,700	104,800	95,200	— 1,100	8,500
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	80,600	81,400	77,400	— 800	3,200
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	48,400	48,200	43,000	200	5,400
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	19,000	18,900	17,700	100	1,300
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	12,800	13,000	11,700	— 200	1,100
NONDURABLE GOODS	413,200	427,500	413,500	— 14,300	— 300
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	98,500	99,100	97,000	— 600	1,500
MEAT PRODUCTS	26,200	26,400	25,900	— 200	300
DAIRY PRODUCTS	5,300	5,300	5,300	0	0
BAKERY PRODUCTS	11,400	11,800	10,800	— 400	600
MALT BEVERAGES	3,500	3,500	3,200	0	300
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	6,100	6,100	6,100	0	0
APPAREL & OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	76,300	75,800	74,700	500	1,600
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	22,500	22,500	21,700	0	800
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	61,300	60,900	57,900	400	3,400
NEWSPAPER, PERIODICALS, BOOKS & MISC. PUBL.	32,600	32,100	30,700	500	1,900
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	78,900	81,800	77,800	— 2,900	1,100
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	31,100	42,900	39,800	— 11,800	— 8,700
PETROLEUM REFINING	27,100	39,000	36,000	— 11,900	— 8,900
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	7,600	7,500	7,700	100	— 100
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	30,900	30,900	30,800	0	100
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	4,684,900	4,669,100	4,451,800	15,800	233,100
MINING	210,000	209,100	192,800	900	17,200
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	200,400	199,600	184,300	800	16,100
METAL & COAL & NONMET. MRNLS., EXC. FUEL	9,600	9,500	8,500	100	1,100
CONSTRUCTION	424,500	426,700	387,900	— 2,200	36,600
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	359,000	356,900	343,000	2,100	16,000
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	31,700	31,700	30,800	0	900
TRANSPORTATION, EXCEPT RAILROADS	179,100	177,600	169,900	1,500	9,200
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	36,000	35,700	32,300	300	3,700
COMMUNICATION, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	79,100	78,900	78,500	200	600
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	69,100	68,700	63,800	400	5,300
ELECTRIC SERVICES	37,100	36,700	33,600	400	3,500
GAS PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION	27,500	27,400	26,300	100	1,200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	1,381,800	1,391,800	1,335,100	— 10,000	46,700
WHOLESALE TRADE	405,200	404,800	388,500	400	16,700
RETAIL TRADE	976,600	987,000	946,600	— 10,400	30,000
BUILDING MATERIALS & GARDEN SUPPLIES	45,500	45,100	41,600	400	3,900
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	140,900	148,000	138,900	— 7,100	2,000
FOOD STORES	164,400	162,100	156,400	2,300	8,000
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	124,000	124,700	126,000	— 700	— 2,000
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	74,100	76,800	70,900	— 2,700	3,200
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	427,700	430,300	412,800	— 2,600	14,900
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	324,900	323,400	304,500	1,500	20,400
BANKING	85,100	84,200	79,300	900	5,800
INSURANCE CARRIERS, AGENTS & BROKERS	113,100	112,300	108,400	800	4,700
OTHER FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	126,700	126,900	116,800	— 200	9,900
SERVICES	994,700	985,300	931,300	9,400	63,400
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	56,600	55,300	55,100	1,300	1,500
PERSONAL SERVICES	64,000	63,600	63,500	400	500
BUSINESS & REPAIR SERVICES	253,900	254,300	235,500	— 400	18,400
AMUSEMENT, INCLUDING MOTION PICTURES	44,200	43,200	37,000	1,000	7,200
HEALTH SERVICES	267,800	264,700	253,400	3,100	14,400
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	52,800	51,900	50,400	900	2,400
OTHER SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	255,400	252,300	236,400	3,100	19,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	990,000	975,900	957,200	14,100	32,800
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	161,000	160,200	161,800	800	— 800
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	199,600	193,100	204,000	6,500	— 4,400
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	629,400	622,600	591,400	6,800	38,000
TOTAL MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS	706,400	723,600	694,000	— 17,200	12,400
DURABLE GOODS	417,300	418,800	398,700	— 1,500	18,600
NONDURABLE GOODS	289,100	304,800	295,300	— 15,700	— 6,200

†Estimated number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas without reference to place of residence of workers. ‡Estimates of TEC in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. *Preliminary—subject to revision. **Revised.

age weekly hours (AWH) increased over the month as the average weekly wage rose $7.34 from the January figure of $273.64.

The most startling advance from a month ago was recorded in the petroleum refining portion of petroleum and coal products. As management personnel filled in for production workers during a labor-management dispute, AHE rose $2.56 and AWH rose by 21.8 hours. The increases for the industry as a whole were only slightly less spectacular as petroleum and coal products was up $2.07 in AHE and 19.6 in AWH.

Additional overtime led to a large rise in AHE in leather and leather products although AWH managed only a slight upturn. Incentive pay at a large firm in paper mills, except building paper mills, pushed AHE for paper and allied products up. No change was recorded in AWH, however, as fluctuations within the industry offset each other. Transportation equipment also enjoyed increased AHE due to more overtime, but AWH rose considerably as well. A greater level of business activity led to the hiring of entry-level production workers in several firms in the aircraft and parts portion of transportation equipment. The hiring of these workers caused a rise in AWH, but a slight drop in AHE.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT CLIMBS

A moderate advance was seen in total farm employment from mid-January to mid-February. Agricultural employment was 163,700 a month ago and rose to 165,400. Seasonal employment was 37,400 at mid-February, compared to 36,300 for the same period a year ago.